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SURVEY OF SOVIET ECONOMISTS
AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS



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SURVEY OF SOVIET ECONOMISTS
AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS

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FOREWORD

Contacts between Western and Soviet economists present a problem for those Western economists who are unfamiliar with the institutional organization of Soviet economic research activities or with individual Soviet economists. A brief survey of the pattern of economic research activity in the USSR is given in this report, and the activities of the more important research organizations and the most recently observed interests and affiliations of a number of the major Soviet economists are identified. Not covered in this report are specialized economic research organizations and the substantial number of economists, commodity specialists, and others active in these organizations. The activities of these specialized economic research organizations are focused primarily on research on detailed problems of industry, commerce, or agriculture rather than on theoretical and applied research of a general character that is of wider interest to Western economists. Because of the considerable interest generated by recent Soviet activities in the field of econometrics and mathematical programming, however, there are included some of the specialized research organizations and less well-known economists active in this field. Omitted from the report are a large number of competent economists who for one reason or another have not distinguished themselves through numerous or recent publications.

This report is an expansion and an updating of CIA/RR ER 60-23, Survey of Soviet Economists and Economic Research Organizations, September 1960.

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SURVEY OF SOVIET ECONOMISTS
AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS

I. Introduction

General economic research in the USSR is performed mainly by economists at the professional level who are engaged in full-time research or in a combination of research and teaching. Most of these economists have completed 3-year graduate courses in economics in universities and educational institutes or in research institutes leading to the degree of Candidate of Economic Science, and many have attained the degree of Doctor of Economic Science.* These highly trained economists constitute only a small fraction of the total number of "economists" in the USSR as enumerated in official occupational statistics. In the USSR the term economist also is used to refer to personnel trained in business administration and management skills such as accounting, to technologists or engineer-economists, and to semi-professional and clerical personnel such as bookkeepers. Of the total number of economists in this broader sense, fewer than 10 percent are graduates of institutions of higher learning, and only a very small fraction have completed graduate study in economics.

Economists at the professional level are concentrated in Moscow, where the principal economic research establishments and most of the outstanding educational institutions are located. Many prominent economists are affiliated with two or three organizations, and a few of the top economists are affiliated with more. For example, numerous economists are affiliated with one of the economic research institutes of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, in Moscow and are concurrently affiliated with one of the educational institutions in Moscow or with one of

* The degree of Candidate of Economic Science is roughly comparable to the Ph.D. degree in economics in the US. Because of the variations in the requirements for the degree among institutions in both countries, the extent of comparability depends on which institutions awarding the degrees in the two countries are compared. The higher degree of Doctor of Economic Science, which normally requires no further training but does require the defense of an additional thesis, has no counterpart in the US. A substantial number of the economists listed in IV, p. 9, below, are not identified here as holding advanced degrees. Such identification is difficult because Soviet publications do not refer consistently to the degrees held by persons in official capacities or by the authors of books and journal articles, and, therefore, the lack of such identification does not necessarily mean that the economists listed do not hold advanced degrees.

the governmental economic research establishments such as the Scientific Research Institute of Planning and Norms of the Council of National Economy, USSR (USSR Sovnarkhoz), or the Scientific Research Economic Institute of the State Planning Committee (Gosplan).^{*} Perhaps the outstanding example of multiple high-level affiliations is that of Academician of the Academy of Sciences V.S. Nemchinov. Nemchinov is concurrently a member of the staff of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences, director of the Academy's Laboratory for Economic-Mathematical Methods, chairman of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces of Gosplan, chairman of the Council on Scientific Principles of the Planning and Organization of Social Production, and chairman of the Council for the Application of Mathematics and Computer Engineering in Economic Research and Planning of the Department of Economic Sciences of the Academy of Sciences.

The elite among the economists at the professional level include principally those who have gained prominence both through exceptional research and through the performance of high-level administrative duties such as directing economic research institutions or government organizations. Many of these have received additional recognition by election to full or corresponding membership in the Academy of Sciences. Economists who are full members of the Academy of Sciences include A.A. Arzumanyan, director of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations; V.S. Nemchinov; K.V. Ostrovityanov, vice president of the Academy of Sciences; S.G. Strumilin, former vice chairman of Gosplan; and Ye.S. Varga, former director of the Institute of World Economy and World Politics (now the Institute of World Economics and International Relations).

Economists who are corresponding members of the Academy of Sciences include V.P. D'yachenko, former director of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences; L.M. Gatoyskiy, former director of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences; L.V. Kantorovich, recognized in the USSR as the "father of linear programming"; T.S. Khachaturov, former director of the Institute of Complex Transportation Problems; N.N. Nekrasov, chairman of the Siberian Council of Expeditionary Studies and deputy director of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces; A.I. Pashkov, chairman of the Department of Political Economy of Moscow State University; K.N. Plotnikov, director of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences; G.A. Prudenskiy, director of

^{*} In December 1962 the name of the State Planning Committee (Gosplan) was changed to the Council of National Economy, USSR (USSR Sovnarkhoz), and the name of the former State Scientific-Economic Council (Gosstatiz) was changed to the State Planning Committee (Gosplan). Research organizations subordinate to these two organs, pp. 27 through 33, below, are presumed to have retained their subordination after the change in name.

the Institute of Economics and Organization of Production of the Siberian Department of Academy of Sciences; and V.N. Starovskiy, director of the Central Statistical Administration.

II. Organization and Direction of Economic Research

General economic research is conducted primarily in economic research institutes and laboratories subordinate (1) to the system of the Academy of Sciences, which includes the RSFSR affiliates of the Academy as well as the academies of sciences of the other 14 republics, and (2) to a variety of national governmental units including state committees and ministries all directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers, USSR. To a lesser extent, economic research also is conducted by the economics faculties of universities and educational institutes that constitute the system of the vuz (vyssheye uchebnoye zavedeniye -- higher educational establishment).

A. Division of Research Functions

A formal division of research functions exists between the economic research organizations in the system of the Academy of Sciences and in the vuzes on the one hand and the research organizations of the government on the other. The former are charged with the development of broad theoretical approaches to the solution of outstanding economic problems and with the making of specific recommendations based on those approaches. The latter typically engage in applied research primarily in support of the administrative functions of their parent organizations, although this appears to be somewhat less true of the research organizations subordinate to Gosplan than of most of the others.

Within the system of the Academy of Sciences, the better known economists and, in general, the better quality of research tend to be concentrated in the research organizations directly subordinate to the Department of Economic Sciences of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow and to the Siberian Department located in Novosibirsk. The departments of economics of the RSFSR regional affiliates of the Academy and the institutes of economics of the academies of sciences of the union republics generally have not attracted the better research economists, although there are notable exceptions.

Among the government-directed economic research organizations, those subordinate to Gosplan, the USSR Sovnarkhoz, and the State Committee on Questions of Labor and Wages are the more influential, employ the better economists, and (because of the comprehensiveness of the responsibilities of their parent units) are engaged in research on broader economic problems. Moreover, the economists in these organizations appear to have somewhat greater freedom to explore paths of research and

to make policy recommendations independently of their parent units than do those of other government research organizations. The economic research organizations subordinate to other central governmental units, such as the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as the narrowly specialized research organizations subordinate to regional and local governmental units, generally are more closely confined to research support of the administrative activities of their parent units and tend to employ less well-known economists.

Among the vuzes, those located in the traditional centers of learning -- Moscow and Leningrad -- tend to have economics faculties of higher caliber and to engage in more research on broader topics than do their counterparts in other parts of the country. The economics faculties in vuzes outside Moscow and Leningrad tend to devote a greater proportion of their time to teaching and perform only a limited amount of economic research, much of which is oriented toward local problems.

B. Difficulty in Coordinating Research

Nearly all economic research is financed directly by the government and is controlled by both the Party and the government. Because of the large number of parent units to which research organizations are subordinate, however, the focusing and coordination of economic research on important national problems has proved to be difficult. At the present time, there is no single organization responsible for over-all direction and coordination of economic research on national problems, although it has been proposed that Gosplan function in this capacity. Under the present arrangement the Department of Economic Sciences and Gosplan share in the direction and coordination of economic research on national problems, with the Department being responsible for that done in the system of the Academy of Sciences and in the vuzes and with Gosplan generally being responsible for that done by governmental research organizations over and above research done purely in support of their parent units.*

The Department of Economic Sciences is charged specifically with the direction and coordination of economic research among the departments of economics of the RSFSR regional affiliates of the Academy of Sciences, the institutes of economics of the academies of sciences of the union republics, and the economics faculties of the vuzes. Direction and coordination of research are effected through the Association of Soviet Economic

* The State Committee for the Coordination of Scientific Research under the Council of Ministers, USSR, also is associated with the coordination of economic research, but its role is limited mainly to coordination of research on the economic aspects of technological developments in individual industrial branches.

Scientific Institutes, a permanent organization that is subordinate to the Department and comprises the economic research organizations in the system of the Academy of Sciences and the economics faculties of the vuzes. In the performance of its duties the Association assigns the research priorities and coordinates the annual research plans of the member organizations. The Association also promotes continuing coordination through the holding of regular national and regional conferences, through exchanges of working programs and draft research reports, and through the encouragement of personal contacts among researchers. The Association is subdivided into problem sections that correspond roughly to the fields of research covered by the scientific problem councils at the national level (discussed below).

In directing and coordinating the work of economic research organizations that are subordinate to governmental units on national economic problems, Gosplan has no standing association comparable to that used by the Department of Economic Sciences.* Presumably because of the large number of these organizations and their relatively narrow interests, Gosplan performs its coordination function primarily by means of ad hoc conferences that are convened to discuss specific research problems and at which only limited numbers of these organizations are represented.

C. Scientific Problem Councils

Over-all coordination of the research on national problems conducted in the Department of Economic Sciences with that conducted in governmental units is effected primarily between individual research organizations and economists rather than through parent units. Although this coordination is facilitated by numerous ad hoc conferences convened to discuss specific research topics, since 1960 its main means of attainment has been a large, interlocking network of semipermanent "scientific problem" councils, most of which are directed by the Department of Economic Sciences and which have authority only to advise and recommend.

* The closest counterpart under Gosplan to the Association of Soviet Economic Scientific Institutes is the Council of Economic Institutes, established in 1958 under the Scientific Research Economic Institute. This council, the membership of which includes most of the top-level economic research organizations in the government, in the Department of Economic Sciences, and in the vuzes, was designed to facilitate coordination between governmental and other research organizations rather than within government. The function of the Council has been taken over largely by the scientific problem councils, and it appears to be relatively inactive at present.

These problem councils, which coordinate research on the most important national problems as determined by Gosplan and the Academy of Sciences, are composed of economists with common interests employed in a wide variety of research organizations within the system of the Academy of Sciences, in government, and in the economics faculties of the vuzes. The councils, which remain active only as long as the problems on which they are to work remain on the priority list, plan research programs in their fields in accordance with the directives of the regime, apportion research work among their members, and review the results of the research.

Most of the councils are directed by "head" research organizations, to which they are assigned on the basis of special competence, and are chaired by individual economists who are outstanding in the field of research covered by the council. The principal councils that are believed to have been active in 1962 are listed in the following tabulation, together with their head organizations and their chairmen wherever known:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Head Organization</u>	<u>Chairman</u>
Council on Scientific Principles of the Planning and Organization of Social Production	Department of Economic Sciences	V.S. Nemchinov
Council on Problems of the Economic Effectiveness of Capital Investment and New Technology	Department of Economic Sciences	T.S. Khachaturov
Council on Scientific Principles of Price Formation	Department of Economic Sciences	V.P. D'yachenko
Council on Material Stimulation and Profitability of Production	Department of Economic Sciences	L.M. Gatovskiy
Council on Application of Mathematics and Computer Engineering in Economic Research and Planning	Department of Economic Sciences	V.S. Nemchinov
Council on the Achievement of Increased Labor Productivity	N.A.	S.G. Strumilin

Council on Development of Laws of Socialism and the Transition to Communism	Department of Economic Sciences	N.A.
Council on Economic Comparison of the Two Systems and Underdeveloped Countries	Department of Economic Sciences	N.A.
Council for the Study of Productive Forces*	Gosplan	V.S. Nemchinov
Council on Public Welfare	Scientific Research Institute of Labor of the State Committee on Questions of Labor and Wages	N.A.

Coordination of economic research appears to have been in general far from satisfactory. Specific criticisms have included complaints of widespread duplication of effort and of effort wasted on research of no practical application. Most of the attempts to resolve these complaints have involved increasing the number and the size of membership of the problem councils and increasing the number of coordinating conferences that they hold. The fundamental criticism of the present system of coordination, however, which was voiced by A.N. Yefimov, director of the Scientific Research Economic Institute of Gosplan, is that it lacks central direction and the power to enforce compliance.

III. Recent Developments in Economic Research

The objectives of economic research in the USSR are twofold: first, to preserve the heritage of Marxist-Leninist political economy and of the economic-political decisions made during the years since the Revolution, an objective that generates research in the fields of recent economic history and the history of economic ideas and in critiques of the "contradictions of capitalism," and, second, to resolve the practical economic problems of "building Communism."

Although considerable research effort continues to be devoted to both objectives, since the death of Stalin increasingly greater emphasis has

* The Council for the Study of Productive Forces differs from the other councils in that it has been in operation for many years and that recently, in addition to performing as a coordinating group, it has established a research laboratory.

been directed toward the latter of these two objectives. This trend, under which most of the emphasis has been placed on determining methods of increasing the efficiency with which resources are used to attain the objectives set by the Party, has been stimulated by the Khrushchev regime through bitter criticism of economists for failing to make practical contributions to the solution of outstanding problems, through the expansion and improvement of facilities for economic research, and through making available to researchers formerly classified official data. The most important stimulus, however, has been the establishment by the Khrushchev regime of an intellectual climate that is more conducive to free investigation and under which the rewards for innovations have been increased and the penalties for straying too far from the Marxist fold have been reduced.

The most striking feature of this trend in economic research has been its pragmatism, which has led to a careful sifting of Western economic doctrine and the incorporation of some concepts of this doctrine (often after sanitization by redefinition). Although Western "marginalist" doctrine has been resoundingly rejected -- after having been proposed by two prominent Soviet economists, L.V. Kantorovich and V.V. Novozhilov, as a criterion for establishing prices of producer goods -- concepts such as "demand elasticity," the "optimum," and "rational" resource allocations have been adopted.

Perhaps most illustrative of the pragmatism of the Soviet approach to economic research is the current emphasis on econometrics (termed planometrics by Soviet economists to remove its bourgeois connotation), including mathematical programming and input-output analysis (hereafter referred to by the Soviet term interbranch balance analysis). From its modest beginnings during the mid-1950's in small groups in Leningrad University (mathematical programming) and in the Scientific Research Economic Institute (interbranch balance analysis), econometrics has mushroomed into a sizable industry, probably employing some 2,000 to 3,000 professional economists, mathematicians, and technical and clerical personnel in Gosplan, in the Central Statistical Administration, and in 50-odd laboratories and research sections scattered about the country. The greatest progress in econometrics has been made in the field of linear programming, where tangible improvements are claimed in its application to problems of transportation (railroad, motor vehicle, and water), warehousing (material-technical supply), plant location, and enterprise operations. Other aspects of econometrics, which include mainly the application of interbranch balance analysis to planning on both national and regional scales, have made less progress owing in part to their complexity and their vast requirements for heretofore unavailable data and in part to an apparent reluctance of the USSR Sovnarkhoz to accept new methods. Recent statements by influential economists such as M.Z. Bor, director of the Scientific

Research Institute of Planning and Norms of the USSR Sovnarkhoz, however, suggest that experimentation in this field by the USSR Sovnarkhoz as well as Gosplan will be expanded. Research in econometrics is under the general coordination of A.N. Yefimov, director of the Scientific Research Economic Institute of Gosplan (interbranch balance analysis on the national level), and of V.S. Nemchinov, chairman of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces under Gosplan (regional interbranch balance analysis and mathematical programming).

Other priority fields of economic research, most of which are oriented toward the attainment of greater efficiency and economy in reaching the goals set by the Party, include (1) continued efforts on the still unsettled problem of obtaining practical criteria for determining the relative effectiveness of alternative capital investments, coordinated by Academician T.S. Khachaturov; (2) continued efforts to increase the consistency of the success criteria for enterprise managers with the national objective of improved economic efficiency, coordinated by L.M. Gatovskiy; and (3) continued exploration of methods to increase labor productivity, ranging from broad questions of organization and location of economic activity to narrowly conceived time and motion studies, coordinated by Academician S.G. Strumilin.

A priority field of research that is not directly related to increased efficiency is that of determining the long-term economic goals of Communist society, often classed under the "problem of the transition of socialism to Communism." A pioneering attempt in this field by Strumilin, which was recognized explicitly in the Twenty Year Plan (1961-80), postulates a sharp long-term increase in the proportion of consumption distributed free of charge to the population with a corresponding decrease in the proportion purchased in the market. In response to criticism by the regime that this approach is too narrow in scope, the emphasis has now shifted to the exploration of problems of the "optimum" proportions between consumption and investment that are required to maintain a specified long-term rate of economic growth. An indication of the direction being taken by this research is provided by a recent suggestion by Strumilin that this optimum proportion be defined as that proportion which maximizes long-term consumption.

IV. Organizations Engaged in Economic Research and Their Chief Personnel

A. Academy of Sciences, USSR

1. Department of Economic Sciences

The Department of Economic Sciences, formed in June 1962 from the economic research organizations under the former Department of Economics, Philosophy, and Legal Sciences, directs most of the economic

research performed under the Academy of Sciences. The principal organizations engaged in economic research under the Department are discussed below.

a. Institute of Economics

The Institute of Economics, which employs some 200 professional economists, has a broader charter and a larger number of the best known economists than any of the other economic research institutes.* The research program of the Institute encompasses most of the fields of economic research currently being emphasized by the regime and stresses their theoretical aspects. The Institute is divided into seven sections, as follows: Political Economy, Economics of the Effectiveness of Capital Investment, Economics of the Geographical Distribution of Socialist Production, Agricultural Economics, Industrial Economics, Economic Statistics, and History of Economic Thought.

The Section on Political Economy contains the largest number of well-known economists and makes the largest numerical contribution to the published economic literature. Much of the research of this group has been extremely theoretical, however, leading to charges by government officials that many of the economists of the Institute have failed to make significant contributions to the solution of the practical problems facing the economy. Since 1956 the principal efforts of the section have been devoted to a discussion of the relation between value and price and to (primarily literary) research on economic growth and capital formation.

Much of the econometric research done in the Institute, including that making use of mathematical programming and interbranch balance analysis, is done in the sections on Economics of the Effectiveness of Capital Investment and Economics of Geographical Distribution of Socialist Production. The Institute publishes the leading monthly economic journal Voprosy ekonomiki (Problems of Economics), which is devoted to presentation of the results of theoretical research and to discussion of the theoretical aspects of outstanding economic problems.

A few of the more important economists active in the work of the Institute of Economics are as follows:

* In 1961, of 6 academicians and 14 corresponding members of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, who were economists, 3 academicians and 5 corresponding members were connected with the Institute of Economics.

Plotnikov, K.N.	Director of the Institute; corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; member of the editorial board of <u>Voprosy ekonomiki</u> ; former director of the Institute of Finance; Soviet representative to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), 1955-57; specialist in public finance.
Allakhverdyan, D.A.	Specialist in public finance.
Bakulev, G.D.	Doctor of Economic Science; specialist in industrial economics; former head of the Department of Economics and Planning of Industry, Moscow State University; has done recent research on methods for determining the economic effectiveness of capital investment.
Baranov, D.A.	Has done recent research on problems of lowering the cost of industrial production.
Batyrev, V.M.	Section on Political Economy; specialist in banking and public finance.
Belov, A.A.	Candidate of Economic Science; Section on the Economics of the Geographical Distribution of Socialist Production; has done recent research on geographical specialization in agriculture.
Bor, M.Z.	Section on Political Economy; director of the Scientific Research Institute of Planning and Norms of the USSR Sovnarkhoz; specialist in planning.
Borodin, I.A.	Doctor of Economic Science; Section on Agricultural Economics; specialist in agricultural economics; has done recent research on geographical specialization in agriculture.

- Dmitriyev, M.V. Doctor of Economic Science; corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences; professor of economic statistics; has done recent research on methods of improving cost accounting.
- D'yachenko, V.P. Candidate of Economic Science; corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences; member of the editorial board of Voprosy ekonomiki; former director of the Institute; specialist in banking and public finance; has done recent research on the social and economic problems of technical progress and economic growth; chairman of the Council on the Scientific Principles of Price Formation.
- Fayerman, Ye.Yu. Section on the Economics of the Effectiveness of Capital Investment; specialist in mathematical economics; currently doing research on the determination of the effectiveness of capital investment by means of mathematical programming techniques.
- Feygin, Ya.G. Doctor of Economic Science; chief of the Section on the Economics of the Geographical Distribution of Socialist Production; specialist on the economics of regional development.
- Gatovskiy, L.M. Doctor of Economic Science; corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences; chief editor of Voprosy ekonomiki; former director of the Institute; chairman of the Council on Material Stimulation and Profitability of Production.
- Gladkov, I.A. Doctor of Economic Science; specialist in economic history.

- Karnaukhova, Ye.S. Doctor of Economic Science; specialist in agricultural economics; recently has done research on methods for increasing labor productivity in agriculture.
- Karotamm, N.G. Chief of the Section on Agricultural Economics; member of the editorial board of Voprosy ekonomiki; specialist in agricultural economics.
- Katsenelinboygen, A.I. Specialist in mathematical economics; has done recent research on methods for determining the economic effectiveness of capital investment.
- Khachaturov, T.S. Corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences; member of the editorial board of Voprosy ekonomiki; former director of the Institute of Complex Transportation Problems; specialist in transportation economics and econometrics; chairman of the Council on the Problems of the Economic Effectiveness of Capital Investment and New Technology.
- Khromov, P.A. Doctor of Economic Science; former director of the Institute; specialist in economic history.
- Klimenko, K.I. Doctor of Economic Science; has done recent research on the economic effectiveness of mechanization and automation.
- Kolganov, M.V. Section on Political Economy; specialist in national income accounting; formerly on the faculty of Moscow State University.
- Komarov, V.Ye. Section on Political Economy; has done recent research on the social and economic problems of technical progress and economic growth.

Kondrashev, D.D.	Former deputy director of the Institute; specialist in price theory; major contributor to the recent discussions of the relation of price and value.
Korneyev, V.Ye.	Doctor of Economic Science; has done recent research on regional economic development.
Kronrod, Ya.A.	Doctor of Economic Science; chief of the Section on Political Economy; specialist in price theory and national income accounting; major contributor to recent discussions of the relation of price and value.
Kulikov, A.G.	Member of the editorial board of <u>Voprosy ekonomiki</u> ; has contributed to the recent discussions of the relation of price and value.
Kurskiy, A.D.	Section on Political Economy; specialist in planning.
Linkun, N.I.	Deputy director and former director of the Institute; specialist in agricultural economics.
Livshits, R.S.	Doctor of Economic Science; has done recent research on the determination of production costs.
Manevich, Ye.L.	Specialist in labor economics; has done recent research on economic incentives.
Maslova, N.S.	Specialist in labor and industrial economics.
Mayevskiy, I.V.	Doctor of Economic Science; deputy director of the Institute; has done recent research on technical progress and its effect on labor productivity.

- Mstislavskiy, P.S. Section on Political Economy; major contributor to recent discussions of the relation of price and value; has done recent research on problems of price theory, economic growth, capital formation, and consumption.
- Nemchinov, V.S. Academician of the Academy of Sciences; chairman of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces of Gosplan; director of the Laboratory for Economic-Mathematical Methods of the Academy of Sciences; chairman of the Council for the Application of Mathematics and Computer Engineering in Economic Research and Planning; chairman of the Council on Scientific Principles of the Planning and Organization of Social Production; former chairman of the former Department of Economic Sciences, Philosophy, and Legal Sciences; specialist in mathematical economics and statistics; principal research efforts currently in the field of regional distribution of economic activity.
- Notkin, A.I. Doctor of Economic Science; Section on Political Economy; has done recent research on problems of economic growth and capital formation.
- Opatskiy, L.V. Doctor of Economic Science; Section on the Geographic Distribution of Socialist Production; has done recent research on the geographic distribution of the food processing industry.
- Ostrovityanov, K.V. Academician of the Academy of Sciences; vice president of the Academy of Sciences; chief editor of Vestnik akademii nauk SSSR (Herald of the Academy of Sciences, USSR); former candidate-member of the Central Committee of the Communist

- Party; on the economics faculty of Moscow State University, Department of Political Economy; has done recent research on problems of economic growth.
- Pashkov, A.I. Corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences; chairman of the Department of Political Economy of Moscow State University; specialist in the history of economic thought; has done recent research on problems of economic growth.
- Plyukhin, B.I. Specialist in mathematical economics; currently doing research on methods of determining the effectiveness of capital investment.
- Ryabushkin, T.V. Doctor of Economic Science; chief of the Section on Economic Statistics; member of the editorial board of Vestnik statistiki (Herald of Statistics); member of the Scientific Methodological Council of the Central Statistical Administration, USSR; specialist in mathematical economics and statistics.
- Sonin, M.Ya. Doctor of Economic Science; Section on Political Economy; specialist in labor economics; has done recent research on the growth of the labor force.
- Strumilin, S.G. Dean of Soviet economists; academician of the Academy of Sciences; member of the Scientific Methodological Council of the Central Statistical Administration; former vice chairman of Gosplan; former vice chairman of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces; currently active in directing and coordinating research on methods for increasing labor productivity.

Vasil'yev, N.V.	Doctor of Economic Science; Section on the Geographical Distribution of Socialist Production; has done research recently on the regional distribution of agricultural output per capita.
Venzher, V.G.	Doctor of Economic Science; Section on Agricultural Economics; has done recent research on the use of prices to stimulate labor productivity in agriculture.
Yevstaf'yev, G.N.	Chief of the Section on Industrial Economics.
Zverev, A.G.	Doctor of Economic Science; Section on Political Economy; former Minister of Finance, USSR; has done recent research on methods of calculating national income.

b. Institute of Economics of World Socialist Systems

The Institute of Economics of World Socialist Systems, established in 1960, does research on the economies of Soviet Bloc countries. One of the principal functions of the Institute is to provide research support for the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA). The director of the Institute is G.M. Sorokin.

c. Institute of World Economics and International Relations

The Institute of World Economics and International Relations is concerned with economic and political research on non-Communist countries. Its mission is to detect changes in the economic and political situation of the world and to assess the significance of these changes in relation to the interests of the USSR. The Institute was originally the Institute of World Economy and World Politics under the direction of Ye.S. Varga from 1924 to 1947. During 1947-56 the Institute functioned as a section (Section on Economics of Contemporary Capitalism) of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences. Emerging under its present title in 1956, the Institute of World Economics and International Relations is now divided into six geographic and six functional sections. The six functional sections are as follows: General Problems of Imperialism, Problems of American Imperialism, Workers' Movement in

Capitalist Countries, Agrarian Problems in Contemporary Capitalism, National Colonial Problems, and Current Conditions in Capitalistic Economies. The Institute publishes the journal Mirovaya ekonomika i mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya (World Economics and International Relations -- WEIR).

The research of the Institute tends to be of a highly theoretical nature. Practical research such as international comparisons of income, production, and labor productivity as well as analysis of developments such as the European Common Market is done primarily in other economic research institutes.

A few of the economists active in the recent research of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations are as follows:

Arzumanyan, A.A.

Director of the Institute; academician of the Academy of Sciences; member of the editorial board of WEIR; former deputy director of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences; specialist in international relations and in the economic problems of capitalist countries.

Aboltin, V.Ya.

Deputy director of the Institute; specialist in the economic problems of capitalist countries.

Alekseyev, A.M.

Member of the editorial board of WEIR; also works with the Scientific Research Economic Institute of Gosplan; coordinator of interinstitute economic research on problems of economic competition with Western countries; specialist in public finance and economic problems of capitalist countries; has done recent research on problems of comparison of the over-all economic potentials of the Communist and non-Communist Blocs.

Bechin, A.I.	Deputy director of the Institute; member of the editorial board of WEIR; formerly chief of a section in the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences dealing with the general economic problems of foreign countries; specialist in the economic problems of capitalist countries.
Inozemtsev, N.N.	Deputy director of the Institute; Candidate of Historical Science; member of the editorial board of <u>Planovoye khozyaystvo</u> (Planned Economy); has done recent research on long-term trends in world Communism.
Kazakevich, V.D.	Former professor at Columbia and Cornell Universities; specialist in US public finance.
Khavinson, Ya.S.	Chief editor of WEIR.
Kolontai, V.M.	Section on the US; specialist in the international flow of investment.
Lemin, I.M.	Member of the editorial board of WEIR; specialist in the economic problems of capitalist countries.
Lyubimova, V.V.	Member of the editorial board of WEIR.
Manukyan, A.A.	Member of the editorial board of WEIR; specialist in the economic problems of capitalist countries.
Mendel'son, L.	Doctor of Economic Science; professor and chief of the Section on General Problems of Imperialism; specialist in the economic problems of capitalist countries.
Nikitin, S.M.	Candidate of Economic Science; Section on the US; also affiliated

	with the Scientific Research Economic Institute of Gosplan; specialist in mathematical economics; has done recent research on mathematical economics and econometrics in the US.
Popov, K.I.	Candidate of Economic Science; has done recent research on the Benelux Union and the European Common Market.
Rubenshtein, M.I.	Chief of the Section on the US; specialist in economic planning, internal trade, and international trade.
Shlikter, A.A.	Member of the editorial board of WEIR; specialist in the economic problems of agriculture in capitalist countries.
Skorov, G.Ye.	Member of the editorial board of WEIR; specialist in the economic problems of colonialism.
Sokolov, I.A.	Deputy chief editor of WEIR.
Solodovnikov, V.G.	Deputy director of the Institute.
Timofeyev, T.T.	Member of the editorial board of WEIR; specialist in the economic problems of capitalist countries.
Tyagunenko, V.L.	Member of the editorial board of WEIR; specialist in the economic problems of underdeveloped countries.
Varga, Ye.S.	Academician of the Academy of Sciences; member of the editorial board of WEIR; former director of the Institute; specialist in the economic problems of capitalist countries.

d. Laboratory for Economic-Mathematical Methods

The Laboratory for Economic-Mathematical Methods of the Academy of Sciences is one of the more prominent institutions concentrating on research on the application of mathematical programming and interbranch balance analysis in economic research and planning. The main emphasis of the Laboratory since its establishment in 1960 has been placed on the construction of regional interbranch balance tables and on experimentation with the use of mathematical programming in determining optimum intraregional and interregional allocations of resources. During 1960-62 the Laboratory completed tables of regional interbranch balances for Mordovskaya ASSR and Karel'skaya ASSR and for Kaliningradskaya Oblast and Kievskaya Oblast and began work on a table for Tatarskaya ASSR.

The Laboratory is divided into three groups: (1) economic cybernetics, engaged in research on types and methods of processing of economic information for use by electronic computers in the planning and control of economic activity at the sovnarkhoz and individual enterprise level; (2) capital investment, engaged in experimenting with regional "dynamic" interbranch balance tables that take account of the effect of investment in new plant capacity during successive time periods; and (3) mathematics, engaged in research on the problems connected with continuous optimal planning with particular reference to statistical methods of forecasting changes in consumer demand.

A few of the prominent economists active in the work of the Laboratory for Economic-Mathematical Methods are as follows:

Nemchinov, V.S.

Director of the Laboratory.*

Chernyak, Yu.I.

Apparently a member of the economic cybernetics group; specialist in interbranch balance analysis; currently engaged in research on types and methods of processing economic information needed for electronic computers in the planning and controlling of economic activity.

Dadayan, V.S.

Apparently a member of the capital investment group; specialist in interbranch balance analysis; has

* See p. 15, above.

done recent research on constructing a regional "dynamic" interbranch balance table that takes account of new investment.

Golanskiy, M.A.

Deputy director of the Laboratory; apparently works with the capital investment group; specialist in interbranch balance analysis; frequently does research on the US; currently is constructing an econometric growth model of the US economy.

Kossov, V.V.

Apparently a member of the mathematics group; has done recent research on the application of linear programming techniques to problems of determining optimum methods for exploiting the resources of individual regions.

Mikhalevskiy, B.N.

Scientific secretary of the Laboratory; apparently a member of the capital investment group; has done recent research on determining the optimum distribution of capital investment among industrial branches and enterprises within individual regions.

Modin, A.A.

Apparently a member of the economic cybernetics group; specialist in interbranch balance analysis and linear programming; has done recent research on types and methods of processing economic information needed for electronic computers in the planning and control of individual enterprises.

Pugachev, V.F.

Specialist in interbranch balance analysis and mathematical programming.

2. Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences

The Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences is located in Novosibirsk. This separate department presumably was established because of the great distance of the region from Moscow and the uniqueness of the economic problems of the region. The principal organizations subordinate to the Siberian Department that are engaged in economic research are discussed below.

a. Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production

The Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production is engaged primarily in research on the supply and optimum use of labor in Siberia and the Far East. The Institute is divided into five economic research sections: (1) Methodology of Planning Production and Analysis of Reserves, (2) Economics and Organization of Production, (3) Industrial Statistics, (4) Scientific Information, and (5) Laboratory for Time and Motion Studies.

A few of the outstanding economists active in the work of the Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production are as follows:

Prudenskiy, G.A.

Director of the Institute; corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences; member of the editorial board of Voprosy ekonomiki; former deputy chairman of the State Committee on Labor and Wages of the Council of Ministers, USSR; specialist in labor economics; has done recent research on methods of increasing the effectiveness of the use of labor.

Kokosov, N.M.

Has done recent research on methods of increasing the effectiveness of the use of labor.

Nekrasov, N.N.

Corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences; chairman of the Siberian Council of Expeditionary Studies; deputy chairman of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces of Gosplan; has recently done research on the economic development of Central Asia.

b. Laboratory for Economic-Mathematical Methods

The Laboratory for Economic-Mathematical Methods, one of the more prominent institutions concentrating on mathematical approaches to economic research, was established to develop methods of mathematical and econometric research for application in Siberia and the Far East. At the present time the research program of the Laboratory is divided into three main fields: (1) the application of linear programming techniques in the solution of economic problems of individual enterprises; (2) the analysis of factors governing labor productivity, profitability, and costs in Siberian sovnarkhozes; and (3) the construction, in cooperation with the Council for the Study of Productive Forces of Gosplan and the Central Statistical Administration of the RSFSR, of interbranch balance tables for the Ural, East Siberian, West Siberian, and Far Eastern economic regions.

Two of the outstanding economists active in the work of the Laboratory for Economic-Mathematical Methods are as follows:

Kantorovich, L.V.

Director of the Laboratory; corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences; also employed in the Institute of Mathematics of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences; mathematician recognized in the USSR as the "father" of linear programming.

Aganbegyan, A.G.

Also employed in the State Committee of Labor and Wages of the Council of Ministers, USSR; specialist in mathematical economics and linear programming.

3. Academies of Sciences of the Union Republics

Each of the union republics except the RSFSR has its own academy of sciences under the general supervision of the Academy of Sciences, USSR.* Each of the republic academies supports an institute of economics, which engages in research on many of the same

* The RSFSR has, instead of a separate academy, 10 regional affiliates and a Siberian Department directly subordinate to the Academy of Sciences, USSR. These 10 affiliates have departments of economics engaged in research but generally do not contain institutes of economics.

problems covered by the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences but which is oriented toward the regional aspects of these problems. Typical of the organization and activities of these institutes is that of the Institute of Economics of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences. Its staff of about 50 professional economists is distributed among four sections as follows: Political Economy, Economics of Heavy Industry, Economics of Light Industry, and Geographical Distribution of Production. The research reports produced tend to be of a specialized nature and often cover such local topics as the development of Belorussian industry, prospects for growing beets and development of the sugar industry in Belorussia, and problems of increasing labor productivity and reducing costs in the peat industry of Belorussia.

The location of the institutes of economics of the union republics and the names of their directors are as follows:

<u>Academy</u>	<u>Location of the Institute of Economics</u>	<u>Director of the Institute of Economics</u>
Armenian	Yerevan	Arakelyan, A.A.
Azerbaijdzhan	Baku	Guseynov, G.T.
Belorussian	Minsk	Kovalevskiy, G.T.
Estonian	Tartu	Antons, R.I.
Georgian	Tbilisi	Gugushvili, P.
Kazakh	Alma-Ata	Tolybekov, S.Ye.
Kirgiz	Frunze	Lailiyev, D.S.
Latvian	Riga	Dzerve, P.P.
Lithuanian	Vil'nyus	Meshkauskas, K.
Moldavian	Kishinev	Chervinskiy, V.F.
Tadzhik	Dyushanbe	N.A.
Turkmen	Ashkhabad	Annaklychev, A.A.
Ukrainian	Kiev	Nesterenko, A.A.
Uzbek	Tashkent	Dzhamalov, O.B.

B. Government Organizations

1. State Planning Committee*

The economic research conducted under the various subdivisions of the State Planning Committee (Gosplan) probably is the most important and influential of any economic research performed in the USSR. The principal purpose of this research is to support the administrative

* See the footnote on p. 2, above.

functions of Gosplan in the field of long-range planning, and it is focused on the improvement of methods of planning and of control of plan fulfillment as well as on the content of long-range plans. Because of the comprehensiveness of planning in the USSR, this research touches virtually all aspects of the economy.

To perform this research, Gosplan, since its establishment in 1960 as the State Scientific-Economic Council (Gosekonomsovet), has collected a large group of economists who are among the best trained and most able in the country. For the most part these economists were obtained through the transfer of existing research institutions from the USSR Sovnarkhoz (the former Gosplan) and from the Academy of Sciences, but many outstanding individual economists such as Khachaturov and Nemchinov have been brought in on a part-time consulting basis from the research institutions of the Academy of Sciences and from the vuzes. One of the principal features of this group of economists in Gosplan that distinguishes it from other groups of economists is its heavy weighting with specialists in econometrics and statistics.

In addition to those engaged primarily in research in the economic research institutes and laboratories under Gosplan, a number of outstanding economists are engaged primarily in administrative capacities in Gosplan itself. A few of these latter economists are as follows:

Alampiyev, P.M.	Chief of a department; Doctor of Economic Science; concerned with the regional distribution of economic activity.
Bachurin, A.V.	Chief of the Department of Finance and Money Circulation; recently concerned with improving plan indicators for various branches of industry.
Chernyavskiy, V.	Chief specialist in the Department of Economic Effectiveness; recently concerned with methods of lowering production costs of industrial products.
Sumin, A.	Chief of the Subdepartment of National Economic Balances; Candidate of Economic Science; concerned with measurement of national income in socialist countries.

Vaag, L.

Recently concerned with methods for lowering production costs for industrial products, measuring the effectiveness of capital investment, and improving planning.

2. Scientific Research Economic Institute of Gosplan

The Scientific Research Economic Institute of Gosplan is the most active and influential of the government organizations engaged in economic research. The Institute was established under the USSR Sovnarkhoz (then known as Gosplan) in 1955, where it remained until the establishment of Gosplan (then known as Gosekonomsovet) in 1960, at which time it was transferred to the new organization. The objective of the Institute is to generalize the experience of planning and to suggest methods of resolving planning problems. The most important aspect of its work has been research on methods of improving planning procedures and control of plan fulfillment. In this work it has engaged in extensive research on most of the currently outstanding economic problems. Among the greatest contributions of the Institute have been its development of a practical methodology for determining the effectiveness of new capital investment to be placed in general use in 1963 and its research on methods for rationalizing output indicators for use in planning and controlling plan fulfillments that soon are to be placed in use.

The Institute pioneered in the field of interbranch balance analysis in the USSR, and it continues to give high priority to this field of activity. During 1961 the Institute experimented with methods of determining the effectiveness of the international division of labor within the Soviet Bloc by means of interbranch balance analysis. Other recent research in the fields of interbranch balance analysis and mathematical programming has included research on improved methods for computing direct input coefficients; for planning household consumption and investment; for determining the effectiveness of capital investment in capacity to produce substitute products; and for determining optimum relations among plant location, transportation facilities, and material-technical supply.

A few of the outstanding economists active in the work of the Scientific Research Economic Institute are as follows:

Yefimov, A.N.

Director of the Institute; Doctor of Economic Science; specialist in mathematical economics and interbranch balance analysis.

Alekseyev, A.M.	Chief of the Section on Economic Competition Between the USSR and the US.*
Al'ter, L.B.	Doctor of Economic Science; former deputy chief editor of <u>Planovoye khozyaystvo</u> .
Berri, L.Ya.	Specialist in interbranch balance analysis.
Bogomolov, O.T.	Member of the editorial board of <u>Planovoye khozyaystvo</u> ; specialist in international economics.
Braginskiy, B.I.	Chief of the Section on Statistics; Doctor of Economic Science; has done recent research on labor productivity.
Fridenberg, V.	Chief of the Section on Combinations; Candidate of Economic Science.
Ioffe, Ya.A.	Candidate of Economic Science; specialist in comparative economic systems.
Kirichenko, N.Ya.	Candidate of Economic Science; has done recent research on consumption.
Konyus, A.A.	Specialist in interbranch balance analysis and linear programming.
Krasovskiy, V.P.	Candidate of Economic Science; has done recent research on technical progress and capital investment.
Krylov, P.N.	Candidate of Economic Science; has done recent research on consumption.

* See p. 18, above.

Kudrov, V.M.	Specialist in international economic comparisons; has done recent research on methods used by Western economists to make international comparisons of national income and standards of living.
Lyubimov, N.P.	Senior scientific worker; specialist in statistics; has done recent research on the economy of the UK.
Mikhaylova, K.A.	Specialist in interbranch balance analysis.
Petrov, A.I.	Deputy director of the Institute; coordinator of research on national economic planning; specialist in the measurement of industrial production; member of the editorial board of <u>Planovoye khozyaystvo</u> .
Petrushin, M.	Candidate of Economic Science; has done recent research on methods of measuring production for purposes of planning.
Pokatayev, Yu.N.	Has done recent research on methods of making international comparisons of economic magnitudes.
Popov, N.I.	Specialist in agricultural economics.
Savel'yeva, L.	Chief of a section in the Institute; Candidate of Economic Science.
Yershov, Ye.B.	Specialist in mathematical economics and econometrics; has done recent research on national interbranch balances and on determination of optimum fuel balances.

3. Council for the Study of Productive Forces

The Council for the Study of Productive Forces, which was transferred to Gosplan (then known as Gosekonomsovet) from the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences late in 1960, is concerned primarily with questions of the optimum geographical distribution of economic activity, with particular reference to the underdeveloped areas of Siberia, the Far North, and the Far East.

A few of the outstanding economists associated with the work of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces are as follows:

Nemchinov, V.S.	Chairman of the Council.*
Granik, G.I.	Has done recent research on problems of the economic development of northeastern USSR.
Ivanchenko, A.A.	Has done research on methods of increasing labor productivity in agriculture.
Omarovskiy, A.G.	Candidate of Economic Science; has done recent research on the regional distribution of industry.
Probst, A.Ye.	Doctor of Economic Science; has done recent research on methods of determining the effectiveness of capital investment.
Shapalin, B.F.	Has done recent research on the economic development of northeastern USSR.
Slavin, S.V.	Doctor of Economic Science; has done recent research on the economic development of northeastern USSR.
Tyudogovskiy, G.	Chief of a department of the Council.
Vedishchev, A.I.	Has done recent research on the improvement of indicators of plans and plan fulfillment.

* See p. 15, above.

Early in 1961 the Laboratory for Economic-Mathematical Methods was established under the Council. The Laboratory is engaged in three principal fields of research effort, as follows: (a) application of mathematical programming techniques to the determination of the optimum location of branches of industry and of the most efficient use of transportation facilities; (b) construction of interbranch balance tables for large economic-geographic regions; and (c) econometric analysis of regional consumption. One of the outstanding economists active in directing the work of the Laboratory is L.Ye. Mints.

4. Institute of Electronic Controlling Machines of Gosplan

The Institute of Electronic Controlling Machines, recently transferred to Gosplan from the Academy of Sciences, has been active in the field of interbranch balance analysis since before 1958. Although much of the research of the Institute has been focused on computer design and programming, a group of economists associated with V.D. Belkin has been active in economic research. Since 1960 the group has been engaged in experimental research to determine "rational" interbranch price relatives, has done research on optimum fuel-energy balances including the construction of a balance for 1980, and has made experimental attempts to measure the economic effectiveness of foreign trade.

5. Institute of Complex Transportation Problems of Gosplan

The Institute of Complex Transportation Problems, which was transferred to Gosplan (then known as Gosekonomsovet) from the Academy of Sciences in 1960, engages in research on problems of coordinating the development of the national transportation system and methods of obtaining the most efficient use of existing facilities. Mathematical programming and regional interbranch balance analysis are used extensively in the research of the Institute. Much of this research is done by the cybernetics group, under the direction of Ye.P. Vesterov. I.I. Belousov is the director of the Institute, and V.I. Petrov is a deputy director.

6. Computer Center of Gosplan

The Computer Center of Gosplan, recently transferred from the Academy of Sciences, works closely with the Scientific Research Economic Institute of Gosplan in research on interbranch balances. The Center has been engaged in the construction of interbranch balance tables for 1962 and 1963 (planned), using the recently revised wholesale prices, and in some research on planned optimum fuel balances for 1965. Active in the economic research of the Center is I.I. Koralev, in association with M.Kh. Yusupov, Ye.N. Nikol'skaya, and I.A. Safron.

7. Council of National Economy, USSR*

Although the principal function of the Council of National Economy, USSR (USSR Sovnarkhoz), is administrative, there are a few outstanding economists in it serving in administrative capacities who do some economic research and who serve as members of the editorial board of the monthly journal, Planovoye khozyaystvo, published jointly by the USSR Sovnarkhoz and Gosplan. A few of these economists are as follows:

Bezrukov, B.N.	Chief of the Division of Labor and Wages; member of the editorial board of <u>Voprosy ekonomiki</u> .
Ivanov, P.S.	Deputy chairman of the USSR Sovnarkhoz; has done recent research on new norms for amortization of capital investment.
Karpov, P.	Deputy chief of the Department of Summary Balances and Material-Technical Supply.
Koldomasov, Yu.I.	Deputy chief of the Department of Material Balances; Candidate of Economic Science.
Mikhaylov, M.	Chief of the Department of Finance and Production Cost; has done recent research on methods of planning the cost of industrial products.
Podugol'nikov, A.P.	Chief of the Division of National Economic Planning; member of the editorial board of <u>Planovoye khozyaystvo</u> .
Semin, S.I.	Candidate of Economic Science; has done recent research on the effects of specialization in lowering costs of production on collective farms.

* See the footnote on p. 2, above.

8. Scientific Research Institute for Planning and Norms

The Scientific Research Institute for Planning and Norms was established under the USSR Sovnarkhoz (then known as Gosplan) in 1960, when the Scientific Research Economic Institute was transferred from the USSR Sovnarkhoz to Gosplan (then known as Gosekonomsovet). The efforts of the Institute are focused on providing research support for the primary function of the USSR Sovnarkhoz of short-term planning. Much of the work of the Institute is devoted to determining norms for industrial consumption of labor and materials to be used in planning by the USSR Sovnarkhoz. The Institute is directed by M.Z. Bor, who also is a member of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences.*

9. Scientific Research Institute of Labor

The Scientific Research Institute of Labor and its parent organization, the State Committee on Questions of Labor and Wages, both located in Moscow, were created in 1955 to give greater emphasis to labor and wage problems that were formerly handled by Gosplan. The research of the Institute is focused on fields related to increasing labor productivity, including research on labor and wage norms, methods of stimulating economic incentives, wage administration, and industrial organization. Other research of the Institute has included regional and international comparisons of living standards and econometric methods of planning for future consumer demand. The Institute places considerable emphasis on the application of mathematical methods to economic research and employs numerous specialists in interbranch balance analysis and linear programming. The research reports of the Institute frequently appear in the monthly journals, Sotsialisticheskiy trud (Socialist Labor), published by the State Committee on Questions of Labor and Wages, and Byulleten' nauchnoy informatsii: trud i zarabotnaya plata (Bulletin of Scientific Information on Labor and Wages), published by the Institute.

A few of the outstanding economists associated with the work of the Scientific Research Institute of Labor are as follows:

Gorshunov, M.

Director of the Institute.

Aganbegyan, A.G.

Specialist in interbranch balance analysis and linear programming; also associated with the Laboratory for Economic-Mathematical Methods of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences.**

* See p. 11, above.

** See p. 24, above.

Alyutin, F.A.	Senior scientific member; has done recent research on personal and public services.
Antosenkov, Ye.G.	Has done recent research on methods of increasing labor productivity.
Arkhipov, A.V.	Member of the Department for Perfecting the Wage System and the Form of Labor Payments.
Aron, Ye.	Member of the section studying labor in capitalist countries; has done recent research on industrial organization and quality control in the US.
Gol'tsov, A.N.	Has done recent research on methods of increasing labor productivity.
Kapustin, Ye.I.	Deputy director of the Institute; has done recent research on the organization of the wage system and standards of living in socialist countries; specialist in interbranch balance analysis.
Kats, A.I.	Candidate of Economic Science; specialist in international comparisons of labor productivity and living standards; has done recent research on US-Soviet comparisons.
Korzinkin, I.T.	Has done recent research on regional distribution of the labor force.
Maslov, P.P.	Doctor of Economic Science; senior staff member of the Institute; has done recent research on the use of leisure time.
Orlovskiy, I.A.	Has done recent research on the relation between growth of labor productivity and methods of wage payments.

Petkevich, K.	Has done recent research on methods of wage administration to increase labor productivity.
Petrochenko, P.F.	Deputy director of the Institute; Candidate of Economic Science; has done recent research on problems of the transition to the 7-hour workday, the regulation of norms for labor and wages, the improvement of industrial organization, and the mechanization of administrative labor.
Rimashevskaya, N.M.	Specialist in mathematical economics and econometrics; has done recent research on the use of mathematical models in planning calculations of wages, income, and consumption.
Rusanov, Ye.S.	Has done recent research on the socio-economic problems of technical progress and on the allocation of the labor force.
Sergeyeva, G.P.	Has done recent research on the relation of the growth of labor productivity to methods of wage administration.
Shapiro, I.I.	Chief of the Department of Machine Construction of the Central Bureau of Industrial Norms for Labor, which is attached to the Institute; has done recent research on problems of the transition to the 7-hour workday and on the regulation of norms for labor and wages.
Shatova, I.N.	Member of the Department for Perfecting the Wage System and Form of Labor Payments.
Shishkin, N.I.	Chief of the Department of Labor Productivity and Utilization of Labor Reserves; has done recent research on the geographical redistribution of manpower to newly developing areas.

Shkurko, S.I.	Chief of the Department for Perfecting the Wage System and Form of Payment of Labor; has done recent research on wage administration problems.
Shorin, G.F.	Chief of a department; specialist in personal services.
Slezinger, G.Ye.	Chief of the Department for Perfecting the Organization of Administrative Labor.
Tatarinova, N.I.	Has done recent research on methods of increasing labor productivity.
Vinogradov, Yu.V.	Member of the Department for Perfecting the Wage System and Form of Labor Payment.
Volkov, A.G.	Has done recent research on the development of measures of population movements and methodology for studying public opinion.

10. Central Statistical Administration

There are a number of economists in the Central Statistical Administration who perform some economic research even though they are engaged primarily in administrative work. Among the duties of these economists is the editing of the monthly economic and statistical journal, Vestnik statistiki, published by the Central Statistical Administration. A few of the outstanding economists affiliated with the Central Statistical Administration are as follows:

Starovskiy, V.N.	Director of the Central Statistical Administration; corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences; has done recent research on methods of comparing the US and Soviet economies.
Belyakov, A.A.	Chief of the Section on the Statistics of Material Supplies and Inventories.

Dumnov, D.I.	Has done recent research on labor productivity in agriculture.
Dzhaparidze, V.V.	Deputy chief of the Administration of Industrial Statistics.
Eydel'man, M.	Candidate of Economic Science; specialist in mathematical economics; has done recent research on the improvement of industrial classification for interbranch balance tables.
Ignatiyev, B.S.	Consultant to the Section on Summary Statistics and Statistical Methodology.
Konnov, P.G.	Deputy chief of the Department of Statistics of Material Supplies and Inventories.
Malyshev, I.S.	Deputy chief of the Central Statistical Administration; has written widely on methods for determining the effectiveness of capital investments; also has done recent research on statistics of prices and on price formation.
Matyukha, I.Ya.	Chief of the Section on Budget Statistics.
Monakhov, V.F.	Deputy chief of the Central Statistical Administration; specialist in interbranch balance analysis; has done recent research on standards of living in socialist countries.
Partigul, S.P.	Chief of the Department of the Statistics of Trade; has done recent research on standards of living and on methods of forecasting consumer demand.
Riznik, A.A.	Deputy chief of the Department of Statistics of Material Supply and Inventories.

Sobol', V.A.	Chief of the Section on National Income; chief editor of <u>Vestnik statistiki</u> ; has done recent research on measuring standards of living.
Ul'yanova, A.F.	Chief of the Section on Labor and Wage Statistics; has recently written on the effects of the reduction of the length of the workday.
Vaynshtenker, D.I.	Chief of the Department of Statistics of Labor and Cost of the Administration of Statistics of Industries; has done recent research on the use of value measurements of industrial production.
Volodarskiy, L.M.	Deputy director of the Central Statistical Administration; editorial board of <u>Planovoye khozyaystvo</u> ; has done research on the planning and measurement of increases in labor productivity and on the revaluation of fixed capital.

11. Scientific Research Institute for the Study of Market Forces

The Scientific Research Institute for the Study of Market Forces of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, USSR, located in Moscow, performs research in the economics of foreign trade and trade policies of foreign states. The Institute, the director of which is N.V. Orlov, supplies the Ministry of Foreign Trade with information on the conditions of commodity markets in order to aid the carrying out of foreign trade operations. The Institute is divided into the following six sections: Economics of Foreign States, Commodity Markets, Prices, Foreign Commercial Information, Statistics, and Study of Foreign Firms. The Institute regularly publishes Byulleten' stranoy kommercheskoy informatsii (Bulletin of Foreign Commercial Information) and a series of occasional papers devoted to more complete studies of commercial conditions. The journal of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Vneshnyaya torgovlya (Foreign Trade), also provides an outlet for the work of this institute.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade also has an Academy of Foreign Trade (Akademiya Vneshney Torgovli) in Moscow that is almost exclusively

devoted to educational activities and, in addition, an Institute of Foreign Trade in Leningrad that specializes in training more advanced students and engages in a limited amount of research work. Practically all of the research under the Ministry of Foreign Trade is narrowly specialized commercial research; theoretical research in international economics is done primarily in other research organizations.

12. Scientific Research Institute of Finance

The Scientific Research Institute of Finance of the Ministry of Finance, USSR, located in Moscow, was established in 1936 to provide research support for the parent ministry in the solution of pressing financial problems. Since then the Institute has acquired duties, including basic research in finance and the collection and analysis of statistical material on state budgets, taxes, credit, money circulation, and wages in Soviet Bloc and major non-Bloc countries. In addition to its major publications -- usually generalizations of experience in administering the financial system -- the Institute publishes periodic surveys of financial and currency conditions in foreign countries. The work of the Institute is divided among the following four sections: Budgetary Finance; Finance of Branches of the Economy of the USSR; Credit and Monetary Circulation in the USSR; and Finance, Money, and Credit in Foreign States.

A few of the economists associated with the work of the Scientific Research Institute of Finance are as follows:

Kosyachenko, G.	Director of the Institute; has done recent research on the relation between material incentives and technological progress.
Barmin, V.	Has done recent research on housing and public services.
Bunich, P.G.	Has done recent research on problems of reducing the cost of production of industrial products.
Gubin, B.V.	Candidate of Economic Science; has done recent research on the determination of prices and costs of industrial products.
Ryumin, S.M.	Deputy director of the Institute; member of the editorial board of <u>Finansy SSSR</u> (Finances of the USSR).

13. All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economics

The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economics of the Ministry of Agriculture, USSR, which was established in April 1955 in Moscow, is charged with the study of broad problems of the economic development of agriculture not covered by the large number of more specialized agricultural institutes in Moscow and throughout the country. The Institute has a staff of 800 persons, including about 350 professional employees, and directs a broad system of regional affiliates and supporting centers. Its research program is focused on methods for improving agriculture and includes studies on the optimum size of farms, regional distribution of crops, land use, labor productivity, monetary incentives, differentiation of land rent on collective farms, and standardized cost accounting on collective farms.

The Institute has been subjected to extensive criticism for failure to make a positive contribution to the solution of agricultural problems, and in the spring of 1962 the director of the Institute, A.I. Tulupnikov, was replaced by K.P. Obolenskiy, a specialist in agricultural planning formerly with the USSR Sovnarkhoz and more recently with the Scientific Research Economic Institute of Gosplan.

A few of the economists active in the work of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economics are as follows:

Obolenskiy, K.P.	Director of the Institute; formerly chief of the Section on the Economic Problems of Agriculture at the Scientific Research Economic Institute of Gosplan; has done recent research on methods of increasing labor productivity in agriculture.
Altayskiy, N.P.	Has done recent research on methods of increasing labor productivity in agriculture.
Batova, N.T.	Deputy director of the Institute; has done recent research on long-range agricultural planning and on methods of economic management of collective and state farms.

Boyev, V.	Chief of the Section on Prices; has done recent research on the differentiation of rent on col- lective farms.
Cheremushkin, S.D.	Has done recent research on prob- lems of land use.
Gavrilov, V.A.	A deputy director of the Institute.
Kolesnev, S.G.	Academician of the All-Union Acad- emy of Agricultural Sciences; has done recent research on technolo- gical progress and labor produc- tivity in agriculture.
Kotov, G.G.	Has done recent research on the optimum size of agricultural en- terprises.
Labenets, V.F.	Member of the Department for Place- ment and Specialization; has done recent research on planning in agriculture.
Laptev, I.D.	Academician of the All-Union Acad- emy of Agricultural Sciences; Academic Secretary of the Depart- ment of Economics and Organization of Agricultural Production of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences; has done recent research on the economic problems of collective farms.
Mashkevich, N.G.	Member of the Department for Place- ment and Specialization; Candidate of Agricultural Science.
Muratov, D.G.	Has done recent research on the op- timum size of agricultural enter- prises.
Okhapkin, K.	Chief of the Section on Setting Norms for Wages and Labor.
Romanenko, I.N.	Corresponding member of the All- Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

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| Rusakov, G.K. | Chief of the Department of Economics and Organization of Production of Kolkhozes; has done recent research on accounting on collective farms and on the determination of the optimum size of agricultural enterprises. |
| Solov'yev, A.V. | Doctor of Economic Science; a deputy director of the institute; has done recent research on problems pertaining to long-range agricultural planning and on methods of economic management on farms. |
| Tikhomirov, M.I. | Corresponding member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences. |

14. Other Government Research Organizations

A substantial number of research institutions and organizations that are subordinate to other governmental units are engaged in economic research of a narrowly specialized character. Among this group are those engaged in the application of mathematical programming both to regional economic problems such as plant location, transportation, and supply and warehousing, and to the problems of individual enterprises. Perhaps the most outstanding example of both approaches is the work done by the Central Scientific Research Laboratory for the Application of Mathematical Statistics and Electronic Computer Equipment of the Moscow Oblast Sovnarkhoz. The laboratory, which was established in July 1960, is under the direction of A.M. Dlin and in 1960 employed 30 mathematicians and economists. The laboratory has been engaged in research on mathematical methods of controlling product quality and in applying mathematical programming to the problems of individual enterprises such as the determination of optimum production processes. In 1962, jointly with the laboratories for economic-mathematical methods of the Academy of Sciences and the Council for the Study of Production Forces of Gosplan, the laboratory was engaged in constructing an interbranch balance table for the geographical area controlled by the Moscow Oblast Sovnarkhoz.

Other governmental organizations engaged in the application of mathematical programming and interbranch balance analysis to the individual enterprises and to small regions include the Department for the Application of Economic-Mathematical Methods of Gosplan, Belorussian SSR,

under the direction of M.L. Polonskiy, and the department of economics of the Tatarskaya ASSR, under the direction of A.I. Gren'kov.

Governmental organizations doing research on the application of mathematical programming to transportation problems and prominent persons associated with this work include the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Railroad Transport (A.P. Petrov), the Gor'kov Engineering Institute of Water Transport (D.I. Valovoy), the Central Scientific Research Institute of the Maritime Fleet (N. Dmitriyeva and N. Vinit'skiy), and the Scientific Research Institute of Automobile Transport (B.L. Geronimus).

C. Universities and Educational Institutes

In 1961, there were 41 universities and 25 economic and engineering-economic institutes engaged in college-level training in economics and related subjects. In addition to maintaining fairly heavy teaching loads, members of the economics faculties of these institutions engage in some research. Those institutions that perform research of higher quality and employ the more outstanding personnel are discussed below.

1. Moscow State University

The economics faculty of Moscow State University, named for M.V. Lomonosov, the largest and most prominent institution of higher education in the USSR, is divided into seven departments, or chairs (*kafedra*), as follows: Political Economy, History of the National Economy and Economic Thought, Economics of Foreign Countries, Economics and Planning of Industry, Economics and Planning of Agriculture, Statistics and Accounting, and Analysis of Economic Activity of Socialist Enterprises. The members of each of these departments are engaged in some research primarily of a theoretical character on the outstanding national problems* lying within their fields of specialization.

A few of the approximately 60 members of the economics faculty of Moscow State University are as follows**:

Sokolov, M.M.

Dean of the economics faculty;
chairman of the Department of
Economics and Planning of Agriculture.

* See II, p. 3, above.

** Two prominent members of the mathematics faculty, Academicians A.N. Kolmogorov and S.L. Sobolev, also have done recent research in the field of mathematical economics.

Aganbegyan, A.G.	Candidate of Economic Science; also affiliated with the Scientific Research Institute of Labor of the State Committee on Questions of Labor and Wages and with the Laboratory for Economic-Mathematical Methods of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences.*
Aleksandrov, N.G.	Has done recent research on methods of improving economic incentives of labor in industry.
Atlas, Z.V.	Doctor of Economic Science; member of the Department of Political Economy; specialist in money, credit, and finance; has written on the use of cost accounting and profitability as methods of stimulating incentives in industry.
Boyarskiy, A.Ya.	Doctor of Economic Science; member of the Scientific Methodological Council of the Central Statistical Administration; specialist in statistics and mathematical economics; active in work on interbranch balance analysis and linear programming.
Chekanskiy, N.A.	Candidate of Economic Science; member of the Department of Statistics.
Dragilev, M.S.	Chairman of the Section on Capitalism of the Department of the Economics of Foreign Countries.
Fominskiy, I.P.	Has done recent research on problems of economic competition between the USSR and the US.
Glukharev, L.I.	Has done recent research on the economies of capitalist countries.

* See p. 24, above.

Grigor'yev, A.Ye.	Chairman of the Department of Labor Economics; deputy director of the University.
Kafengauz, B.B.	Member of the Department of the History of the National Economy and Economic Thought.
Kharakhash'yan, G.	Candidate of Economic Science; member of the Department of Political Economy; has done recent research on international economic relations.
Khudokormov, G.N.	Has done recent research on differential land rent and problems of price formation in agriculture.
Kolganov, M.V.	Specialist in national income, pricing, and value theory; also affiliated with the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences.
Kozodoyev, I.I.	Corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences; Doctor of Economic Science; member of the Department of Political Economy; specializes in land rents.
Kumachenko, Ya.	Doctor of Economic Science; has done recent research on differential land rents.
Nikolayev, A.B.	Candidate of Economic Science; has done recent research on economic competition between the USSR and the US.
Osad'ko, M.P.	Doctor of Economic Science; interested in wage problems in agriculture and indexes of economic activities of kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

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| Ostrovityanov, K.V. | Academician of the Academy of Sciences; affiliated with the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences.* |
| Pashkov, A.I. | Corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences; professor in political economy; has written on a variety of subjects including interbranch balances, national income, planning, and economic history. |
| Polyanskiy, F.Ya. | Chairman of the Department of the History of the National Economy and of Economic Thought; Doctor of Historical Science; specialist in the economic history of foreign countries. |
| Probst, A.Ye. | Member of the Department of Economics and Planning of Industry; also affiliated with the Council for the Study of Productive Forces**; specialist in energy economics and problems related to the location of fuel industries. |
| Savinskiy, D.V. | Chairman of the Department of Statistics; member of the Scientific Methodological Council of Central Statistical Administration; affiliated with the Department of Industrial Statistics, Moscow Economic-Statistical Institute. |
| Shmigol', N.N. | Specialist in the political economy of the underdeveloped countries in Asia and Africa. |
| Spiridonova, N.S. | Has done recent research on agricultural growth. |

* P. 15, above.

** P. 30, above.

Tatur, S.K.	Chairman of the Department of Accounting and Analysis of Economic Activity of Socialist Enterprises.
Tsagolov, N.A.	Chairman of the Department of Political Economy; Doctor of Economic Science; has done recent research on differential land rents.
Volkov, F.M.	Candidate of Economic Science; has done recent research on problems of training of the labor force.
Zhamin, V.A.	Chairman of the Department of Economics of Foreign Countries; has done recent research on problems of equalizing the level of economic development in countries of the Soviet Bloc.

2. Leningrad State University

The economics faculty of Leningrad State University, named for A.A. Zhdanov, is divided into four departments, or chairs (*kafedra*), as follows: Political Economy, Industrial Economics, Statistics and Accounting, and Economics of Modern Imperialism. The fields of economic research in which the members of these departments are the most active are labor productivity, reduction of the costs of agricultural products, problems of contemporary capitalism, and methods of optimal planning of production.

The economics faculty of the University is noted for its pioneering research and its training of many students in the application of mathematical programming to the solution of economic programming under the leadership of L.V. Kantorovich. Although a number of early researchers in this field of economics, including Kantorovich, are no longer with the University, the faculty continues to conduct a substantial amount of research and training in the field. Research on the use of mathematical programming is now done in the faculty's Laboratory of Economic-Mathematical Methods, which was established in 1959. The research of the Laboratory has been devoted primarily to the solution of transportation problems and problems connected with the location of new cement plants, but during 1962 the Laboratory also has been engaged in analysis of interbranch balances of industry in Leningrad.

Some of the members of the economics faculty and some of the employees of Leningrad State University are as follows:

Aleshin, I.V.	Member of the Department of Contemporary Capitalism.
Arkhipov, N.A.	Specialist in the economics of capitalist countries.
Bakhrakh, V.P.	Specialist in mathematical economics.
Davidovich, Ye.G.	Specialist in mathematical economics.
Korbut, A.A.	Specialist in mathematical economics.
Kotov, I.V.	Chairman of the Department of Mathematical Economics.
Myasnikova, L.P.	Specialist in mathematical economics.
Serebryakov, V.G.	Specialist in mathematical economics.
Tilpanov, S.I.	Chairman of the Department of the Economics of Contemporary Capitalism.
Vorotilov, V.A.	Former dean of the economics faculty; has done recent research on the effect of repair and modernization of equipment on labor productivity.
Zalgaller, V.A.	Specialist in mathematical economics.

3. Moscow Institute of National Economy

The Moscow Institute of National Economy, named for G.V. Plekhanov, was established in 1961 by combining an institute of the same name that trained specialists in the operation of trade enterprises with the former Moscow State Economic Institute. The Institute

is an educational institution primarily engaged in training personnel for positions in the USSR Sovnarkhoz, in other governmental units, and in industry. The Institute trains students in nine branches of economics as follows: Political Economy, Economics and Organization of Industrial Enterprises, Economics of Industry, Economics and Organization of Agriculture, Economics of Labor, Geographical Location of Branches of the National Economy, Economics of Material-Technical Supply, Problems of Price Formation, and the Finance of Branches of the National Economy. The Institute also has a subfaculty that trains students in the application of electronic computers in the planning of the national economy.

A few of the outstanding economists affiliated with the Moscow Institute of National Economy are as follows:

Buzulukov, N.S.	Director of the Institute; chief editor of <u>Ekonomicheskkiye nauki</u> (Economic Sciences), monthly journal of economics published by the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.
Basyuk, T.L.	Director of the Section on the Economics and Organization of Agricultural Enterprises.
Birman, A.M.	Director of the Section on Finance of the Branches of the National Economy; specialist in finance.
Bunimovich, V.A.	Has done recent research on problems of reducing the cost of industrial products and on the measurement of output of machine building enterprises.
Danilova, A.D.	Co-director of the Section on the Geographical Location of Branches of the National Economy.
Gerasimchenko, B.S.	Co-director of the Section on the Economics of Industry.
Grigor'yev, A.Ye.	Director of the Section on the Economics of Labor; also affiliated with Moscow State University.*

* See p. 45, above.

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| Itin, I.I. | Co-director of the Section on the Economics of Industry; Doctor of Economic Science; has done recent research on the concentration of production and the size of enterprises. |
| Kamenitser, S.Ye. | Director of the Section on the Economics and Organization of Industrial Enterprises; Doctor of Economic Science; has done recent research on management of industrial enterprises and on methods of measuring labor productivity. |
| Lokshin, Ye.Yu. | Director of the Section on the Economics of Material-Technical Supply; Doctor of Economic Science. |
| Malyy, I.G. | Candidate of Economic Science; specialist in statistics and mathematical economics; has done recent research on the measurement of living standards. |
| Popov, I.G. | Specialist in mathematical economics; has done recent research on location of economic activity in agriculture. |
| Turetskiy, Sh.Ya. | Director of the Section on Problems of Price Formation; has done recent research on methods of lowering costs of production of industrial products. |

4. Moscow Financial Institute

The Moscow Financial Institute trains specialists in accounting and finance for work in industrial enterprises and in financial organs of the government. A few of the economists on the faculty of the Institute who do some research are as follows:

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| Allakhverdyan, D.A. | Chairman of the Department of Finance; also affiliated with the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences.* |
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* P. 11, above.

Atlas, Z.V.

Doctor of Economic Science; specialist in banking and finance; major contributor to recent discussions of the relation of price to value; has done recent research on the history of the state bank.

Maslov, P.P.

Chairman of the Department of Statistics; specialist in statistics and mathematical economics; has done recent research on econometric methods of forecasting consumer demand.

5. Leningrad Financial Institute

As is the case with the Moscow Financial Institute, the function of the Leningrad Financial Institute is to train specialists in accounting and finance for work in industrial enterprises and in financial organs of the government. A few of the economists on the faculty of the Institute who do some research are as follows:

Aleksandrov, A.M.

Has done recent research on methods of using profits in industry as a means of stimulating incentives.

Pavlov, P.M.

Chairman of the Department of Political Economy; has done recent research on the use of working capital in industrial enterprises.

6. Moscow Economic-Statistical Institute

The Moscow Economic-Statistical Institute trains statistical workers for industry and government. The Institute is a member of the Council of Economic Institutes under Gosplan and has been assigned to coordinate the research of the Council in the field of methods of measuring labor productivity. The more important members on the faculty of the Institute are as follows:

Ovsiyenko, V.Ye.

Director of the Institute.

Baklanov, G.I.	Chairman of the Department of Industrial Statistics; Candidate of Economic Science; also affiliated with the Moscow Engineering-Economics Institute.
Ivanov, A.I.	Member of the Department of Industrial Statistics.
Koslov, T.I.	Member of the editorial board of <u>Vestnik statistiki</u> .
Kuznetsova, T.M.	Chairman of the Department of Trade and Transport Statistics.
Maksimova, V.N.	Chairman of the Department of Agricultural Statistics.
Novikov, V.S.	Deputy director of the Institute.
Rabinovich, P.M.	Has done recent research on living standards.
Savinskiy, D.V.	Member of the Department of Industrial Statistics; also affiliated with the Central Statistical Administration and with Moscow State University.
Shifman, A.G.	Member of the Department of Industrial Statistics.
Ustinov, A.N.	Member of the Department of Industrial Statistics.
Yevstigneyev, G.P.	Chairman of the Department of Machine Accounting.
Zhebrak, M.Kh.	Chairman of the Department of Accounting.

7. Moscow and Leningrad Engineering-Economic Institutes

The Moscow Engineering-Economic Institute, named for Sergo Ordzhonikidze, and the Leningrad Engineering-Economic Institute train engineering students in the economics and technology of individual branches of the economy. Most of the curriculum is devoted to engineering subjects, and the amount of economics taught is nominal. In spite

of the lack of emphasis on the teaching of economics, however, the institutes have competent economics faculties who perform a considerable amount of economic research in addition to teaching. The principal emphasis of this research has been placed on the use of mathematical programming in planning the operations of individual enterprises. A few of the economists active in research in the two schools are as follows:

a. Moscow Engineering-Economic Institute

Kozlova, O.V.	Director of the Institute; Doctor of Economic Science; specialist in mathematical economics and econometrics.
Davidovich, V.G.	Doctor of Economic Science; has done recent research on the effect of the size of industrial centers on their economic effectiveness.
Fedorovich, M.	Specialist in mathematical programming; has been active recently in the use of mathematical programming in enterprises in the Moscow City Sovnarkhoz.
Girovskiy, V.	Deputy director for research of the Institute; Candidate of Economic Science; specialist in the pricing of construction work.
Kudryavtsev, A.S.	Doctor of Economic Science; has done recent research on industrial organization and planning.
Roytburd, L.N.	Doctor of Economic Science; specialist in the economics of the ferrous metallurgy industry.
Rybalkin, V.Ye.	Has done recent research on US-Soviet economic comparisons.
Vereshchagin, I.K.	Doctor of Economic Science; member of the Section on Political Economy.
Vinogradov, N.V.	Doctor of Economic Science; chairman of the Department of Statistics.

b. Leningrad Engineering-Economic Institute

- Novozhilov, V.V. Doctor of Economic Science; specialist in mathematical economics and econometrics; has done recent research on methods of determining the effectiveness of capital investment; notable for the criticism he received for advocating the use of the Western marginal efficiency of capital as the criterion for determining the effectiveness of investment.
- Tikhonov, I.A. Has done research on price formation.
- Tomilov, B.D. Has done recent research on methods of reducing the cost of industrial products.

D. Other Important Economists

In this section are listed other important research economists who have not been clearly identified with a particular research organization, as follows:

- Dodonov, A. Doctor of Economic Science; has done recent research on the economics of depreciation and repair of industrial equipment.
- Golubnichiy, I.S. Doctor of Economic Science; has done recent research on the economic effectiveness of scientific research.
- Grachev, N.G. Candidate of Economic Science; has done recent research on specialization and cooperation in industry.
- Leont'yev, L.A. Corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences; recently has written

on the relationship between economic theory and practical economics, which has led to criticism that he has denied the existence of the "basic law of socialism."

Markarov, N.P.

Doctor of Economic Science; has done recent research on the organization of agriculture and the economic basis for agricultural administration.

Mileykovskiy, A.G.

Doctor of Economic Science; has done recent research on problems of the international division of labor.

Osadchaya, I.

Has done recent research on the nature and growth of capitalism.

Prokhorov, I.S.

Doctor of Economic Science; has done recent research on methods of increasing labor productivity.

Sher, I.D.

Doctor of Economic Science; has done recent research on methods of improving the financing of capital investment.

Udachin, S.

Doctor of Economic Science; has done recent research on the planning of land use.

APPENDIX A

DISCUSSION OF SOURCES

The principal sources used for the textual material in this report are announcements, editorials, speeches, and reports of conferences contained in open Soviet periodical publications, including particularly the monthly journals Vestnik akademii nauk SSSR (Herald of the Academy of Sciences, USSR) and Voprosy ekonomiki (Problems of Economics) and the weekly newspaper Ekonomicheskaya gazeta (Economic Gazette).

The names of economists were drawn mainly from lists of authors of articles in economic periodicals and of monographs in recent years and from lists of participants at various economic conferences. The principal criteria used for their inclusion in the report were the frequency or importance of publications in the field of general or mathematical economics and official position. Thus the list of economists tends to slight competent middle-rank economists in government research organizations whose work is not regularly published in the open literature and competent younger economists both in and out of government.

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